THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 24, 1945

"WE, THE PEOPLE"

AN EDITORIAL

Colonial Paradox In Asia

By A. Leopold Rissin

School Training Standards Lowered

By John Ahlers

Middle Course Best For China

By C. Y. W. Meng

Chinese Patriots' Union

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 99 PRICE CNC $60 NUMBER 7

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Imported Experts

To The Editor:

THE article "Imported Experts Not Enough; Mutual Understanding Needed," which appeared in your initial issue on October 20 is a fine presentation of a problem well needing the attention of both Chinese and American authorities, and Mr. Edward Rohrbough is to be congratulated.

As Mr. Rohrbough points out, unless an attempt is made to bring both the Chinese pupils and the American instructors around to the point where they can appreciate the other's views and customs, much time, money and effort will surely be wasted.

A. Sampson

Chengtu, Szechuan
November 1, 1945

Zaibatsu Guilty

TO The Editor:

IN Mr. Ahlers article "Should Japan's Powerful Zaibatsu Be Liquidated?", I detect a slight disposition toward the typical conservative reaction which, after each war, attempts to preserve its own kind, apparently losing sight of the fact that by such preservation they are laying the foundation for the next war.

Had *Germany's* powerful "Zaibatsu" been broken up at the end of the first World War, it would have been much harder for Hitler to have come to power. If they had been removed from control of their industrial establishments, Hitler would have had to convince myriads of small people before he got enough money. Instead he sold a handfull of reactionary German industrialists on the idea of a world-conquering Germany and, what's more, on the idea of a powerful central government which would keep German workers in line. And so Hitler got the money to finance his rise to power.

Does not this analog, hold true for Japan. It will be much easier to control Japan if what remains of her industry, after her war potential has been removed or destroyed, is split up among small, competing individuals or firms.

Mr. Ahlers says, "They (the Zaibatsu) are a natural industrial growth, not peculiar to Japan, and by their nature they appear to tend to aggression and imperialist warfare no more and no less than other big business concerns of the same type elsewhere." I hardly think this is correct. The Zaibatsu were every bit as bad as the Japanese Army. They came in after the troops, when all the blood-letting and danger was over, and settled down to a looting of far greater intensity and extent than that engaged in by the soldiers of the Mikado. If we are to accept the promise that Japanese Business and its British, American, etc. counterparts are the same, we must forget about the Philippines, which have always been an economic burden to America and India, which is now a creditor nation, with Great Britain being in the debtor position.

No, I do not think Mr. Ahler's reasoning in this matter is sound. Furthermore, I think it is dangerous to take such a complacent attitude and dismiss the inherently evil Japanese Zaibatsu with such a casual phrase as "they are just like businessmen everywhere."

An American business man

Shanghai
November 18, 1945

Equal Treatment

TO The Editor:

LET me congratulate you on your two editorials appearing in your October 27 edition. The first one, "Needed: A Policy," squarely hit the base of the matter. It is true, China must immediately inform the foreigners what its economic policy is going to be.

While we Chinese now are independent and in full possession of our sovereignty and will have no more foreign exploitation, we also understand that the foreigners who come here to trade and engage in other economic matters must be treated fairly and equally.

Just as the days of foreign exploitation and imperialistic oppression are gone, so also are gone the days (about 3rd. century) when the Imperial Chinese Court ruled that no foreigner could enter China unless he brought tribute.

Your other editorial, "U.S. Leadership" also hits sharply the point. America must accept the position of leadership into which she has been thrust. We Chinese hope one day that our nation will become the leading and stabilizing nation in the Far East. But that day is a long time away and until then only our ally and good friend America can effectively exercise the necessary leadership in world affairs.

Feng Tso-jen

Sian, Shensi
November 8, 1945

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More UNRRA Aid Expected Shortly

UNRRA aid for China moved several steps nearer realization during the past two weeks with several important moves taking place. In his message to Congress on November 13 in which he asked for additional funds for UNRRA, President Truman appealed especially for aid to China, saying, "China presents the largest of all the relief responsibilities which UNRRA now faces. With inadequate supplies and resources, it has struggled bravely for eight years to combat the enemy as well as the ravages of famine, disease and inflation."

On the same day in Chungking, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director of CNRRA, and Benjamin Kizer, UNRRA representative in China, signed a basic agreement between the Chinese Government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Although the text of the agreement has not yet been released, it is reported to cover the supply of goods and the payment for technical assistance and other cooperative measures.

UNRRA director Herbert H. Lehman on November 16 told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that although only 32,000 tons of supplies have been sent to China, "we have established the most effective sources of supply from which goods are now pouring into China in ever accelerating amounts."

On Monday Andrew Cairns, head of UNRRA's food section, said in a radio broadcast in New York that arrangements have been completed to buy surplus U.S. Army rations for relief in Europe and China. He said UNRRA now was awaiting only more funds from the United States and other member nations, since sufficient personnel and adequate Shipping Facilities were already available.

Outlining the returns from the rehabilitation aspect of UNRRA work, Cairns said, "Every ton of seed, fertilizer and equipment that we send, will help to produce from 10 to 20 tons of food over there in the next harvest. That is a guarantee of better conditions and less starvation, when battlefields become the grainfields of the world."

Meanwhile, from Tientsin came word this week that more than 10,000 tons of UNRRA supplies for North China will arrive there shortly.

In Shanghai it was announced that missionaries with experience in relief work would be mobilized by the hundreds by both UNRRA and CNRRA in the distribution of aid.

UNRRA officials explained that although considerable relief and rehabilitation materials were on their way to China, the overall program already worked out for aid to China could not be fulfilled unless the American Congress, and the governments of other UNRRA member nations, appropriated more funds in the very near future.

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"We, The People"

NEWS of the Kuomintang-Communist impasse during the past week has shown no indication that an amicable settlement is likely to come out of the present negotiations. In fact, a state of civil war prevails over a wide-spread area in China, and the possibility is that the conflagration will spread with the continued deadlock of the negotiators.

Thus throughout this land every one is confronted with the serious and pressing question of how to bring peace to China. Frankly, we see no way out unless both the Government and the Communists are willing to put the problem up to Chinese people and let the people decide as to whether or not they want a full-scale war to settle the existing differences.

Our suggestion of putting the question of peace or war to people may seem sophomoric at first glance, but basically it is the only way to obtain a truly democratic and peaceful settlement. And it can be done if both sides are willing to give democratic methods a try.

The Kuomintang, in its various manifestos and declarations, has continuously aspired to democracy in China. Through a gradual process of peaceful evolution, the Kuomintang is prepared to return the right of government to the Chinese people.

On the other hand, the Communists have used democracy as their principal political platform. They are fighting, they say, for the realization of true democracy in China. They want democracy to come to China as quickly as possible and they claim that in the areas under their military influence they have already brought about a state of democratic rule.

Thus on the basic question there is no quarrel between the Kuomintang and the Communists. They both want democracy for China. If this is actually the case, then we do not see any valid reason why both sides are reluctant to use truly democratic methods in settling their differences.

Democracy, as we understand it, is government by the will of the people. If the will of the Chinese people as a whole can be measured, we are sure that the majority—if not the entire populace—wants peace in this country. Hence, whoever draws the sword and wishes to use it as a means to obtain power is against the total will of the Chinese people.

We are thus led to ask this question: Why are the Chinese people not being consulted in this matter of war and peace? If both sides claim democracy as their platform, the Chinese people surely have a right to be consulted, because they are the ones who will bear the brunt of bloodshed and destruction.

We feel that the usual answer that the Chinese people are still not yet organized to handle democracy is just so much political eye-wash. No one is qualified to say whether the Chinese people are capable to handle democracy or not until the Chinese people are given a chance to try it out. We are inclined to think that both the Kuomintang and the Communists are apt to under-estimate the political maturity of the Chinese people.

The most difficult questions which caused the present deadlock are those concerning troops and territory. The Communists want a certain number of troops under their direct command. They want certain territory to be governed by their party officials. We feel that if democracy is truly the ultimate goal, then these two questions should be placed before the people. Ask the people in the provinces where the Communists want to set up their rule, whether they want Communism. Ask the people whether they want two seperate armies, one under the Communists and another under the Kuomintang.

There will be people who will point out that the machinery for an election does not exist in China. We feel that this is a minor technicality. The big question is whether the political big shots want such electoral machineries to be organized. An electoral mechanism can be set up in China if the Chinese people are given a chance to do the initial organization.

We are certain that at the outset popular elections and democratic methods will not work in a perfect and harmonious manner. There will be mistakes due to inexperience. But how else can China learn democratic methods, except through "learning by doing?"

The Kuomintang and the Communists are confronted today with a crucial test of their political sincerity. They have both aspired to democracy, and they have before them a question of war and peace which only the people can rightfully decide through democratic methods. We propose that the people be given this right. We propose that both the Kuomintang and the Communists take this chance to demonstrate fully and without further delay that they are prepared to put their democratic aspiration into actual practice.

Union of Chinese Patriots

THE self-styled "Union of Chinese Patriots," an underground organization which apparently objects strongly to the continued existence of the Kuomintang, and to President Chiang Kai-shek in particular, has been periodically sending us long diatribes advocating the dismissal of the present government and appealing for American aid in accomplishing this.

Although the first letter, bearing only stamps and a Shanghai post office cancellation mark, was rather well phrased and contained some justified complaints, we dismissed it as the work of a crank. This impression was strengthened upon the appearance of the second letter, which was a long and confused, and largely unjustified, personal attack upon President Chiang.

With the arrival of the third letter from the "Union," which identifies itself only by stamping each missive with a red-inked chop, our curosity was aroused and we dug out the previous letters and surveyed the whole collection. While we were in the mist of this, the fourth, and to date the last, letter arrived. It was a carbon, marked "copy for the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, of a letter to General Wedemeyer in which the Generalissimo and the Kuomintang were again denounced, the Americans were again appealed to for help, and the name of Marshal Li Tsung-jen was offered as being the "right man to be the leader of the Chinese Republic."

It is obvious that Marshal Li has nothing to do with this "Union." No responsible official would subscribe to the Union's policy of spreading such irresponsible and vituperative slander. The Chinese Communists are far too clever and well-versed in propaganda matters to be involved; witness their open agreement to the continued leadership of President Chiang and the continued existence of the Kuomintang, regardless of what they may think of them privately.

Then who is behind the Union of Chinese Patriots? Who are the members? Undoubtedly a group dissatisfied with the present government of China. That is about all one can tell from their letters.

In one letter, titled "Our Manifesto," the writers say the Union is a "free association of men in Shang-

hai and elsewhere in China who have no other political affiliations, and who's purpose is to make 'democracy safe' in the world in general and in China in particular." This is a rather large order for an underground organization.

In the same letter they list the following points as their "platform:"

1—Down with the Kuomintang because it oppresses the people.
2—Universal suffrage for the people.
3—Compulsory education and free schools.
4—Eliminate corrupt officialdom, only men of talents and honesty to be engaged.
5—Industrialization of China.
6—Foreign financial and technical aid to be encouraged.

The platform seems to be rather mild and conservative for an organization that spends most of its time hurling abuse at any nearby target. With the exception of the first point, it would seem that even the Kuomintang could not object strenuously to such a reform program.

We merely would like to point out to the Union that they are on the wrong track if they really expect to accomplish anything by their letters. Naturally, General Wedemeyer and other Americans, having been raised in the tradition of liberty, and under the benefits of the democratic system, are sympathetic to all minorities who feel oppressed and who agitate for reform. However, Americans also have had a long association with—and a healthy regard for—law and order and the use of forebearance and good taste in the conducting of political campaigns. They will not sympathize with, or even give a second thought to, ideas put forth in letters which are couched in the terms employed by the Union.

If the Union feels that it is not strong enough or sure enough to come out in the open, we then suggest that they employ a little common sense and reasonableness in their work. If they wish to make criticisms, be sure that they are valid; don't employ sweeping denunciations of "down with this" and "down with that;" offer some constructive criticism, indicating how they think abuses can be corrected. The emperors of China and the governments following them often have issued promulgations "ordering" that corruption be abolished, that all government servants practice efficiency, and so on. They make interesting reading, but that is all. By employing similar sweeping statements in their platform, the Union gives no indication that it understands the fundamental ills of China any better than those whom it criticizes.

If the Union of Chinese Patriots is really an organization that wishes to be taken seriously, we urge to it to employ more reason and less passion and to come out in the open.

All secret organizations are naturally suspect, especially those who's "manifestoes" show an indication toward utter irresponsibility and terrorism.

Overseas Chinese

ONE of the problems the Government of China will have to deal with in the near future is the position of Chinese citizens and their descendants in overseas areas. While this may seem an insignificant problem at present, in view of the numerous internal difficulties, it is one which the Chinese nation is going to have to deal with eventually and the sooner the better. This is especially true if China is to assume the presently vacant role of leading nation in Asia.

Although overshadowed by daily dispatches regarding the fighting in the former British, French and Dutch colonies, there are continuous small items reporting difficulties in the various parts of Southeast Asia between the native populations and the Chinese communities.

Immediately following the surrender of the Japanese, Siamese Nationalists began attacking Chinese residents in Siam. The situation became so serious that Chungking was forced to make representations to Bangkok. Though there has been no such serious trouble elsewhere, there nevertheless has been considerable difficulty in Malaya, Indo-China and Java.

Last week the Chinese community in Java protested to British authorities over the alleged raping of Chinese women and the looting of Chinese property by Indian and British soldiers. Prior to this the Chinese community had approached the British authorities with a proposal for mediating the dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesians. Undoubtedly this jockeying for position has aroused considerable ill feeling toward the Java Chinese.

Possibly the actions of the British and Indian troops, if true, resulted from a report that a "Chinese Peace Preservation Army" was actively fighting with the Indonesian nationalists against the British. In any case, the Chinese have become deeply involved in the situation, and, the chances are, will suffer retaliation from both sides.

The history of the difficulty is long and involved; however, the underlying causes are easy to understand. Mainly it is a case of emigrants, coming from a highly sophisticated, although economically impoverished, society, arriving in rich, undeveloped lands on the whole populated by much less sophisticated peoples. The natural result is that the new arrivals, suddenly being set down in a land of plenty, prosper greatly and in very short order assume a position of economic dominance.

In the case of Siam, the Chinese community has grown so rapidly that it now accounts for approximately one-fourth of the country's total population. At the same time this one-fourth of the population has acquired a virtual strangle-hold on the country's economy. The resulting friction is inevitable. The original inhabitants of the country are prone to overlook the economic improvements their immigrants have brought and to see only the fact that slowly and surely the immigrants are acquiring control of the country.

The whole situation was greatly aggravated by Japanese tactics during their occupation of Southeast Asia. They alternately favored and disfavored the Overseas Chinese, depending upon the attitude of the native population. When the local populace became recalcitrant, the Japanese immediately extended privileges to the Chinese residents. This of course enraged and alarmed the local elements and usually was sufficient to gain the cooperation the Japanese wanted. When this cooperation was forthcoming, the Japanese then paid off by passing discriminatory laws against the Chinese and persecuting them in other ways, usually much to the satisfaction of the local nationalists.

This Japanese policy undoubtedly has been responsible in a large measure for the sudden outbreak of conflicts between Chinese and native residents throughout all of Southeast Asia immediately following Japan's surrender.

The solution to such a problem is indeed difficult. The Chinese immigrants will reason thusly: Through our hard work and ingenuity we have greatly improved the economic well being of the nation. Therefore, we are entitled to our leading position in the community. The natives, be they Siamese, Indonesians, Malays or Filipinos, will answer: True, you have helped the economy of our land, but you are immigrants, you do not assimilate and represent a minority racial and political bloc. Therefore, you are not entitled to control the economy of a land which you do not call your own.

This argument can be endless, but it does seem that if China wishes to lead successfully the rest of Asia she must remove as far as possible such stumbling blocks, otherwise Asia will fear her and will not accept her leadership.

China must make it clear that she has no intention of using Overseas Chinese as political or economic wedges. The Chinese Government must inform the various associations of Overseas Chinese that so long as they remain abroad they must submit to the laws of the nations in which they reside.

Then, the Chinese Government, standing on firm and indisputable ground, can demand the repeal of discriminatory laws against Chinese living abroad.

This doubtless would remove much of the friction between the citizens of the various Asiatic countries and their Chinese minorities. If such friction can be removed, all of Asia will benefit. The Overseas Chinese are of considerable help to China in that their remittances amount to a large sum each year and materially affect the economy of the nation. On the other hand, there is no disputing the fact that the commercial and economic activities of Overseas Chinese aid materially in the advancement of the more backward peoples of other Asiatic countries.

Middle Course Between Left, Right Seen Best Road For China

By C. Y. W. Meng

(The author of this article has been a contributor to the China Weekly Review for many years. He has never been a member of any political party. What he writes, therefore, represents the views of a private citizen eager to see a truly democratic government in China.)

FOR some time past, Kuomintang-affiliated newspapers in Chungking have been carrying reports of destruction to China's railways. The Hsin Hua Jih Pao, only organ of the Chinese Communist Party in Chungking, on the other hand, has reported the massing of huge nationalist armies—reportedly 800,000 strong—for an attack on the "liberated areas." It would be too voluminous a task to give an account of the squabbles and mutual recriminations between the Kuomintang and the Communist party.

But there is a growing danger that, unlike the election campaigns in the United States where the opposing parties restrict themselves to oratorical and editorial attacks, the period preceding elections in China may develop from isolated clashes to an all-out civil war.

Some Of The Causes

There is no doubt that the squabble is of long standing. The outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japan should have been an excellent opportunity to achieve and consolidate national unity. But, unfortunately, the opportunity was lost, and except for a brief period following the outbreak of the War, there has been no national unity.

A lack of sincerity on both sides and poor statesmanship are the two main causes. Pertinacity on the part of the leaders has caused the situation to go from bad to worse. As a result, China is again on the verge of another internecine and sanguinary civil war, much to the disgrace of the Chinese nation, the disappointment and dismay of all China's well-wishers in the world, and the heartbreak of all patriots in the country. The present situation in China may be summed up as follows.

On the one hand, one party is too reactionary, too unconscious of its poor record in the past, too isolated from the outside world and too incompatible with the present "age of the common man." On the other hand, the second party is too radical, aggressive and opportunistic, and is too eager to gain ascendency and power to permit consultation and mediation.

One party rejoices unjustifiably over the conclusion of the recent Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, part of which provides that "Soviet Russia agrees to render China more support and material assistance in the form of military and other supplies, and such support and assistance are to be exclusively given to the Central Government."

The other party rejoices equally unjustifiably over the ascendency of the Labor Party in England and the results of the recent elections in France, believing that tomorrow's world is decidedly going to the "left."

So far as their respective political platforms, as issued by the Sixth Congress in Chungking in May, and by the Seventh Congress in Yenan in July, are concerned, I can find little difference between them. Therefore, in China, it is not so much a campaign for a political platform, but a maneuver to keep oneself in power.

Why a Failure?

No competent observer can consider the unity talks in October a success for the simple reason that only general principles were agreed upon, and important and pressing problems such as the nationalization of armies and the administration of the communist-controlled and liberated areas were left unsolved.

According to the report, at the recent negotiations, the Kuomintang insisted on the "unification of all political and military groups *first* and democracy *second*," while the Chinese Communist Party demanded just the reverse, i.e. "democracy *first* and unification of all political and military groups *second*." This order of importance has blocked much of the progress of the negotiations in the past. Apparently, the same stumbling block has again blocked the recent negotiations.

The whole situation is much aggravated with the landing of the American marines in North China "at the request of the Chinese Government," which has blocked the advance of the Chinese communist armies to the Northeast. They have simply taken another route, which explains the recent bitter clashes between the government and communist forces in Suiyuan Province.

Latest Fatal Mistake

Meanwhile, the trial of Chen Kung-po, so-called "acting president" of the bogus administration in Nanking under Japanese rule, has not yet been announced. Nearly all of China's "number one traitors" were former members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. But what is most strange and tragic to relate is that while the arrest of Chen Kung-po and others was reported in the *National Herald*, an English daily in Chungking, the same news did not appear in other Chinese papers. *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, the Communist paper in Chungking, disclosed it, much to the disgust of the Kuomintang. So rumors ran rife that "certain influential quarters might, for reasons of personal friendship, make an attempt to save the lives of their former colleagues."(1)

Later there were various explanations, "Higher courts in Nanking and Shanghai are not yet functioning," etc. But none of these explanations is convincing. All these traitors could easily be sent to Chungking by air to be tried in the Chungking Higher Court and be executed on the next day.

Why the leaders of the Kuomintang committed such a fatal mistake at the most critical moment of the Party's 50-year existence is more than mysterious. But it means a tremendous loss of popularity for the Kuomintang.

Left Or Right?

The present political situation in China is further aggravated by two other questions which are facing the world today: "Tomorrow's World. Is Is Going Left?" (2) and "The Fate of the World Is At Stake in China." (3) The more statesmanlike way of settling the present political problem in China is to study and answer these worldwide questions, and I propose to put some points before President Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Mao Tse-tung.

China is now one of the "Big Five" in the world, and, therefore she must act as such. The first task is to avoid being another Poland, Yugoslavia or Greece, and to do what is humanly possible to bring the United States and Soviet Russia together. In other words, our internal political and social upheavals must, after all, be settled by our own efforts and in our own ways, and must not in one way or another be linked with relations with any of our friendly powers. China must act manfully as an independent and great power.

For Chiang Kai-Shek

Secondly, I hope President Chiang will take the lead in proposing and appealing to the world to demolish the imaginary line of demarcation between "left" and "right" as the preliminary step toward world peace and harmony and collaboration among the nations in the world. I hope President Chiang will also inform the world that a workable "U.S.-U.S.S.R. Economic Formula' —so much needed today—is discoverable by first applying in China the "Mixed System" of this world economy in transition I hope President Chiang will immediately apply the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) idea for the economic reconstruction of China, as the basis of reconciliation between the capitalist and socialist ideologies and systems.

We want China to show that she is steering a middle course between capitalism and communism, giving private capital its proper place but not allowing it such freedom as to hider the common good. We want to show that we may apply planned economy, and not tyranny. We want to show that China is a place where private enterprise, state enterprise and cooperative enterprise can exist

(1) Quoted from an editorial entitled "Traitors and War Criminals" from *National Herald*, Chungking, October 17, 1945.

(2) "Tomorrow's World: It is Going Left?" in *New York Times Magazine*, June 17 and 24, 1945.

(3) "The Fate of the World Is at Stake in China" by Max Eastman and J. B. Powell, in *The Reader's Digest*, New York, June, 1945.

and prosper side by side. We want to show that the way out for many nations in the world does not lie in extremes but, rather, in a middle course.

For Mao Tse-Tung

I hope Mao Tse-tung will always remember what was once said by Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, now Secretary of Agriculturee: "Our aim is to continue to modify our democracy to fit our needs and to get full employment and we ought to be able to get it without a socialist state." This is precisely the way out for China and for many other nations in the world. Mao must not insist on introducing communism or socialism to China.

In other words, both leaders should realize that "upon the desire and capacity of these two people (America and Russia) to work together will depend the maintenance of world peace and progress of humanity." (4) Both should know that China has been called upon "to form a bridge" (5) for these two people, but not a "battlefield" for their showdown.

Road To New Democracy

Democracy demands that political rights must be made effective over economic power. Democracy demands that "freedom," as written by Heine just a hundred years ago, "which has hitherto only become man here and there, must pass into the mass itself, into the lowest strata of society and become people." Democracy demands in the fields of economic reconstruction, the substitution of welfare for wealth as our governing purpose and the consequent abandonment of considerations of price and profit as the determining factors of productions.

This is the road on which China must go. This is the road on which many other nations in the world—capitalist as well as socialist—must go if we are really working for true world peace and order.

Common Man In China

Space does not permit me to give a full description of the "common man" in China. Perhaps, to call him the *most miserable man* in the country is still an inadequate description. One of the great weaknesses of the Kuomintang is that during its past 18 years in power, the Party has done very little for this "common man."

President Chiang once remarked to Ambassador Hurley: "If I become a dictator, I will be forgotten like all dictators in our history within 48 hours of my death. But if I sincerely work to return power to the people, I will be remembered as the George Washington of China. Can there be any doubt as to my choice?" (6)

The President is not quite right. Political rights in China must be returned to the people as early as possible, while a strong chief executive must remain in office. These need not be two separate alternatives.

A strong chief executive with a representative government is materially different from a dictator of a totalitarian state in that he carries on the government not in accordance with his own will but the wishes of the people. He may carry on the administration with somewhat the same high-handedness of a dictatorship, but, at the same time, he is more responsive and receptive to the public criticism, and more sensitive and amenable to the public sentiment. I must point out that what China needs today is a government with a strong chief executive to enforce the national policy and to protect the interests and welfare of the people in the nation, and the people must be strong enough and well informed enough to maintain their sovereign control over the government. This is admittedly a mixed system of the dictatorship and democracy. Nevertheless, this is the political system which China needs today.

It is with these principles in mind that I present my plan for settlement of some of the most controversial points upon which neither party has been able to come to an agreement.

The Verdict

(1) The present period of "political tutelage "under the Kuomintang must be immediately concluded, and political rights must be returned to the people without awaiting the convocation of the National Assembly.

(2) The convocation of the National Assembly must be postponed. Election laws must be revised and representatives to the National Assembly must be elected anew in accordance with the revised law. All such provisions which name certain people as *ex officio* representatives to the National Assembly must be deleted entirely.

(3) A coalition government must be formed at once. But independence of Judiciary, Control and Examination must be duly safeguarded and enforced. Let one happy constitutional precedent be created now. That from now on, presidents of the Judicial Yuan, Control Yuan and Examination Yuan should *not* be members of the party in power but non-partisans and men of reputation and strong personal integrity.

(4) The appointment of the ministers and other high officials under the executive branch should all have the approval of the Examination Yuan which is to examine the past education, qualification and records of the appointees so that from now on, only talented and technically proficient experts are appointed to responsible positions and not incompetent personal favorites.

(5) The principal function of the Judiciary Yuan is to uphold the sanctity of laws and regulations promulgated by the Government, while that of the Control Yuan is to exercise strict supervision over the behavior of the Government and to wipe out corruption in officialdom.

(6) All political prisoners in the country immediately should be released by the Government, and concentration camps, secret or special service organs be abolished.

(7) All training intended to control free-thinking of the youths should be abolished.

(8) The Political Consultation Council may be held with fair representation of two parties and active participation of the Chinese Democratic League and other leading well-known cultural leaders in the country under the chairmanship of some non-partisans. Only a majority vote of all those present at a session is required for the adoption of a resolution.

(9) As to the national policy, principles embodied in the new democracy should apply. Every possible step should be taken to alleviate the sufferings and to improve the economic welfare of the "common man" in China.

When all these steps are agreed upon and taken by both parties, they will not only solve the present deadlock, but will also lead Chinese politics gradually into the right track. We will have a representative government with all attendant successes — efficiency, integrity, honesty, centralized power, quick action, and mutual checking among different branches of the government. All other knotty problems, such as the nationalization of armies and the administration of the liberated areas, will be automatically settled.

(4) "What Russia Wants" condensed from *The Time for Decision* by Summer Wells in *The Reader's Digest*, New York November, 1944. p.20.

(5) John Carter Vincent's Statement on American Policy Toward Far East.

(6) "The Fate of the World is at Stake in China" by Max Eastman and J. B. Powell in *The Reader's Digest*, New York, June, 1945, p.19.

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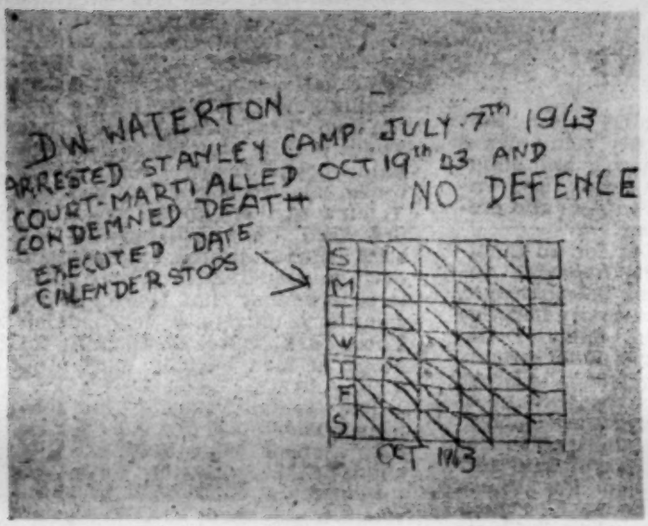

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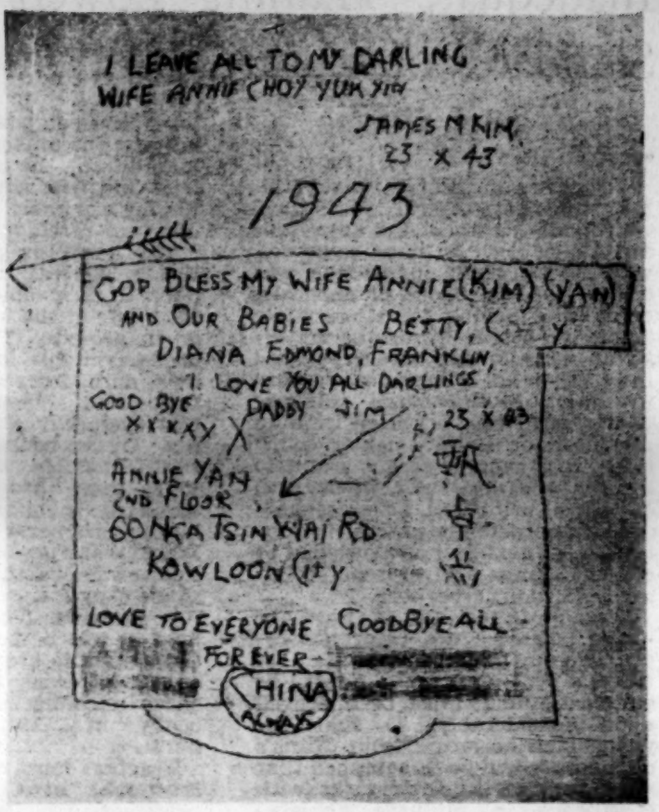

Because he secretly built a radio while interned in Stanley Camp, Hongkong, D. W. Waterton, a former wireless company employee, was executed by the Japanese. The calendar he kept (above) shows the date he died.

James M. Kim, a Chinese-British member of the Hongkong defense forces, scratched his last words to his wife and family on the wall at Stanley (right) before his execution. Smudged portions at bottom resulted from ineffective Japanese attempts to erase message.

Disclosure of Japanese War Crimes Continues

WHILE press dispatches from Manila, Singapore and Tokyo itself for the past several weeks have been filled with revolting and almost unbelievable stories of Japanese atrocities, the investigations being carried out by Allied authorities appear to have only just begun. Almost every day there is uncovered some new evidence of Japanese brutality and butchery.

The accompanying pictures—almost complete stories in themselves—indicate how two captives of the Japs prepared to die. One man economized on words, writing just enough to make sure he had left a record, while the other spent his last minutes or hours laboriously scratching a lengthy farewell note to his family and country.

This week we received a copy of a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune from its Buenos Aires correspondent, Joseph Newman, who formerly represented the paper in Tokyo.

Newman elaborated on a press agency report from Tokyo telling of the execution in June, 1943, of Branco de Voukelich, a Yugoslavian newspaperman who was conviced and shot as a spy because he aided Americans in gaining "inside" information about Japan's war plans.

Voukelich, who worked in the Tokyo bureau of Havas, pre-war French news agency, found that Newman and members of the American Embassy were the only people who would listen to the information which he was getting from an official in the Japanese Foreign Office.

Although Voukelich uncovered many sensational stories, the accuracy of which was proved by subsequent events, Havas and other news agencies and bureaus were afraid to use them. However, Newman filed enough of Voukelich's material to the New York Herald Tribune to place the latter on the Japanese suspicion list.

Finally the Japanese decided to close this "leak" in their Foreign Office, through which had gone such stories as a prediction on May 31, 1941, that Germany would invade Russia within a matter of months, a prediction on June 30, 1941, that Japan would not attack Russia but instead was planning her southern adventure, and a prediction on September 7, 1941, that Japan would attack the United States.

On October 17, 1941, they arrested Voukelich, imprisoning him until June, 1943, when, along with a German correspondent and two Japanese, he was executed, following his "conviction" as a Soviet spy.

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Inadequate Training Lowers Standard of Future Economists

By JOHN AHLERS

THE standards of economic courses in China's universities for the past several years have continually declined, and at present are pretty low. In most countries, wartime academic instruction was either more one-sided or generally of a lower quality than peacetime teaching. Yet in China the majority of students who were graduated in recent years or who now prepare to major in economics compare poorly with their brethren in more advanced or simply luckier countries. The average recent graduate in economics has but a weak grasp of general principles, a poor technique of approaching practical problems, and next to no knowledge of current trends and present economic conditions elsewhere.

This state of affairs must be faced. It does not favor the reconditioning and rehabilitation of China's economy. It must be changed, and it must be improved upon considerably, so that the young men majoring from China's universities will be so equipped that they may go to their tasks with confidence in ultimate achievement. China will be what her people will make of her. But many of them will never endeavor to make of her more than they have been taught, or have been made to anticipate, in their years of academic study. There is no one patent remedy. Responsible for the evil are the war, the state, the educational institutions, the teachers, the students, and the students' family elders. The war is now over; other factors must make an effort to reform.

The state must raise more money to finance higher education. The funds which in China the state budget yields to university support compare all too poorly with the funds swallowed by the armed forces, the police, the civil administration. There are countries which in times of peace devoted one-quarter to one-third of their total revenue to the financing of education. These are the countries where China should look for present-day models. And there is the great past of China to look back upon: once, China led the world in educational standards, and the Chinese state went to greater pains and expenses on educational account than any other society.

The educational institutions must reform. The true universities are not the campus and the halls, the class-rooms and the dormitories, the leases and the licenses and the properties. All these are but the administrative by-work. The true universities are the living bodies of the teachers and their students, and the books of the libraries and the instruments of the experimenting departments. The majority of the university boards take the materialist view that keeping the university going means maintaining the campus and buildings and property rights, and enforcing a number of hours and credits and ceremonies.

The foregoing goes for all faculties in general; the following applies to Economics, in particular. The state of the university libraries is inadequate. The bulk of the books available for student's readings date from before the Great Depression. They theorize upon and examplify a bygone economic era. Of the books published in the 1930's, not to speak of 1940 and 1941, there are but few: many standard publications of these latter years never reached the high school libraries of China. Of the few new books, there often is but a single copy for a class of from 50 to 100 students. There is hardly a field in which the wealthy men of China can do greater good by generous donations than in the purchase of sufficient copies of new books in Economics for these libraries.

Teachers must reform. Economics is taught in China by numerous professors who may be academically qualified, but who have, or have developed, practical shortcomings. Many of them are out of all touch with economic practice either here in China, or anywhere else. They teach something they have once learnt but never experienced. They are out of contact with the problems of the present time; they teach the theorems, and refer to the examples, that they were themselves taught sometimes decades ago. Many of them have not been able to keep up with recent economic trends, events, developments, theories, and literature. Many base their teaching upon foreign textbooks inadequate to meet Chinese requirements; some do little more than recite such textbooks, inter-posing a few excursions and jokes for color.

Yet I do take off my hat to these teachers. They mostly live a miserable life. They have been living so, ever more miserably, for almost a decade past. They are the most cruelly underpaid men in China. The teacher theoretically has a claim to an honorable place in Chinese society, but in practice that society relegates him to its lowest material stratum. Night-soil carrying coolies earn considerably more than many of the best university professors in Shanghai. Back in 1936-37, such professors would earn from academic work alone the equivalent of some forty to fifty piculs of rice per month. Now they are being paid less than a single picul. Their livelihood has been cut down some 98 percent. Their homes are cold and empty; they have no supplies; they and their families are worn out in health, shabbily clothed, and shunned by the more prosperous.

Worrying about how to feed and educate their own children, these men have no money to buy new books and magazines, and no time to read up since they must make some extra money, and no leisure to think over the great problems of the day. They suffer. Many of them would well be able to secure better paid positions as bank clerks, broker's board boys or runners, etc. Yet few of them do so. Most have preserved their self-respect, and stick to their profession, and however inadequately they may fill it, it is a wonder that there are any voluntary university teachers left. There are more idealists in this group of men than in most other society strata.

The students' parents must reform. They must pay more for the high school education of their children. In pre-war days, the tuition fee at Shanghai's best universities was about CNC$75.00, then the equivalent of eight piculs of rice. Last summer term this fee was CRB$80,000, the equivalent of one tenth of one picul of rice. This is high school education for practically nothing. It is true that many poor families, especially of officials, find it hard to raise even that little money for the education of their children. Yet it is also true that many rich fathers were deaf to the universities' appeal to pay more than the average, took full advantage of instalment allowances for the pittance of tuition which they paid, and palmed off bank checks on the universities when cash was at a premium. The behavior of many of those who can pay is shameful.

We need high tuition fees on principle; the rich must be made to pay through their noses for the education of their sons and daughters. They must be made to pay at least part of the education of the children of poorer people, too. This is done in every progressive country. There, basic tuition fees are high; exemptions are granted to meriting students from poor families. That both the son of a mill-owner and the son of a petty official should pay the same tuition is preposterous. The rich must be made to pay enough so that teachers may live decently.

Finally, the students must reform. Altogether too many students in China chose Economics because this is held to be a lose series of more or less "general" courses, graduation from which does not seem to require any determined special effort directed toward the acquisition of some special knowledge. Too many students study Economics because this is supposed to be the easiest way to get a B.A. certificate, and because it is the certificate and not the knowledge that is being aimed at. Too many study because that certificate is a sort of entrance ticket to certain classes of well-paid and not too difficult jobs, and not in order to lay the basis for a more intelligent life. And too many students come from the middle schools far too ill prepared to be fit for university study; for too many, the en-

Dutch Stand At Crossroads Of Colonial Paradox In Asia

FOR many centuries, paradox number one in international affairs was that the weakest European colonial power controlled the richest colonial area in the world. Even colonial powers as large as France, Portugal and at one time the United States could not measure up to the Dutch. A country having an area of 12,500 square miles and a population of about 7,000,000 ruled an Empire of about 2000 islands extending over an area of about 735,000 square miles with a population of 70,000,000. In terms of space, the Dutch East Indies, if strung in a line, would stretch from San Fransisco to New York. As John Gunther has remarked, "the dominating fact about the islands is that, like Croesus and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., they are rich."

They are the Big Loot of Asia. Little wonder then that many an Imperialist finger is stuck into the Japanese pie. For Indonesia is more than just another barren waste of arid soil, it is the biggest and most profitable speculation ever launched in history. It is an inexhaustable gold mine which neither the development of atomic energy nor the use of synthetic products will in any way impoverish. For the plain fact is that the world's economy can function with or without Holland, but it cannot live without the untold wealth that Indonesia constantly pours out in an unending stream.

When Europe was still young, undaunted explorers and conquistadores of the stamp of Vasco da Gama and Columbus sailed all of the Seven Seas in quest of those mysterious and fabulously rich Spice Islands. A shipload of pepper, cinammon or cloves was worth a king's ransom. When the Portuguese finally set foot in these lucrative islands, Lisbon became the commercial hub of Europe. Today even spices aren't quite what they used to be, but in place of pepper there is petroleum, in place of cinammon there is sugar, and in place of clove there is rubber. But even without its petroleum, sugar and rubber, Indonesia would still be a second Atlantis. For this treasure trove of Asia produces and exports tea, coffee, tobacco, chinchona bark (from which quinine is extracted), coconuts, copra, coal, iron, gold, ebony, teakwood, tin, pearls and last but not least the bare-breasted beauties of Bali who attract tourists from all four corners of the globe.

Reckoned in terms of guilders and cents, the Dutch before Pearl Harbor received from their dark-skinned foster children of Indonesia about US$150,000,000 annually in clear profit. Among the beneficiaries may be mentioned Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands whose annual "take" came to the tidy sum of US$5,000,000. Or take the Handels-Vereeniging of Amsterdam, which exploits about half the island of Sumatra, an island 10 times the size of Holland itself. The Dutch investment in the Indies is about US$1,000,000,000 or about one-third those of the British in India. But reckoned in terms of per capita investment, the Dutch stake in the Indies is double that of the British in India.

In 1939 the Dutch were the largest holders of foreign exchange and gold on the continent of Europe and the largest foreign holders, next to Britain again, of U.S. securities. No economist would dare suggest that this incalculable wealth has been amassed by Holland through the sale of cheeses and tulip bulbs alone.

Foreign exploitation of Indonesia is nothing new; it stretches back no less than 20 centuries. Just after the commencement of the Christian era, the southern Indian state of Pallava brought under its control three colonies in Indonesia, namely Sri-Vishaya in Sumatra, another in Java and the third in Borneo. The Pallava Empire soon embraced practically the whole of south-east Asia, and was called by its founders Further India. After centuries of exploitation by the commercially-minded Pallavas, Indonesia finally emerged as an independent state under the dynasty of Sri-Vishaya. This was the Golden Age of Indonesian culture, when some of the finest works of art and culture that have ever come from the East were produced. From the 12th to the 14th centuries, the Chinese exacted a heavy tribute from the islands. Next followed the Arab period of control. Not satisfied to be mere traders the Arabs soon found it more profitable to gain outright political control of the islands.

It was with the discovery of the all-sea route to India by the Portuguese Vasco da Gama in 1498 that European exploitation began. Portugal and Spain then began to struggle for supremacy in the Moluccas, as the Indies were then called. Portugal won and for a century the Portuguese were undisputed masters of Indonesia, having a monopoly of the lucrative spice trade. It was about the beginning of the 16th century that the first Dutch merchantmen began to ply the Indies route.

In 1602 the Dutch East India Company was founded by a group of very business-like burghers whose sole interest was profit. In 1641 the Dutch captured Malacca and from there poured into the South. For a time there was a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet scouring the neighboring seas in order to prevent any other power, including China, from having direct access to the Indies, thus forcing all trade to be carried on through the Anglo-Dutch consortium, to the great advantage of both powers. But in a few years the Dutch began to develop monopolistic tendencies and the massacre of Amboyna, when the Dutch wiped out the English colony at that port, brought an end to English trade and left the Dutch sole masters of the Indies. Corruption within the Company itself, coupled with the growth of smuggling which the declining sea-power of Holland could not effectively combat, finally brought ruin to the Company.

In 1798 the Company was dissolved and the Dutch government took over direct control of the Indies. When Napoleon conquered the Netherlands and established there a Batavian Republic, the British took over the reins of colonial government. Under Sir Stamford Raffles, British rule continued in Indonesia from 1811-16. Thus the present punitive expedition of the British in the archipelago is nothing new. Then, as now, the dictates of British colonial policy ordained that Britain should take upon her own shoulders the onus of enforcing her control over the Indies.

The government of Raffles in the Indies attempted to rectify to a limited extent the misgovernment of the past, but with the reinstatement of Dutch rule, the old order of colonial exploitation once again settled over the islands. Since 1816 then, with the brief episode of the Japanese rule following Pearl Harbor, Dutch control has been supreme.

Nationalism, in the modern sense of the word was lacking in Indonesia until the turn of the present century. Then slowly the old Mohammedan theocratic government by the Dutch-controlled sultans began to be questioned. Young Indonesians began to travel, to learn of the outside world. This foreign—educationed intelligentsia drifted back to the land of its birth and sowed the seeds of the present nationalist struggle. For Dr. Soekarno is no more and no less than the mouthpiece of the native population which, thanks to the Japanese occupation, learned the meaning of the word "exploitation." No matter how the Japanese tried to justify their rule, the natives realized that Japan as master was

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trance examinations are made far too easy; and too many capable and promising ones are kept out of college by nothing else but their parents' poverty.

Unless all those concerned in university education in China do reform sincerely and substantially, graduates in Economics will not improve in quality. Unless the quality of these graduates improves, China will be short of men capable of coping with her economic rehabilitation and development. Unless she masters her economic problems, she cannot expect to become really free, independent, powerful, and prosperous.

no more acceptable than Holland. The old policy of the Dutch had been to "keep the bellies of the people full, their minds empty." It was for precisely this reason that nationalism was slow in developing in Indonesia. But after Hirohito's hordes had descended upon the Indies and the once well-fed populace had learned to tighten its belt, the people became conscious of their grievances. Dr. Soekarno is not the first Indonesian leader to open a crusade against the Dutch. In 1926 a revolt flared up in many parts of the empire, the center being in Batavia were the nationalists even managed to seize control of the telephone system before being overcome. In 1928 the Dutch accused the rebels of being "Reds." Today they are accused of being pro-Japanese.

Soekarno pleads that he owes fidelity and allegiance neither to the Japanese nor to the Dutch—his sole allegiance is to his downtrodden compatriots. But he does not claim to represent interests such as the sultans, who before Pearl Harbor were pro-Dutch, after it pro-Japanese. Neither does Soekarno claim to be in agreement with extremists who are attempting to settle the problem by a resort to terrorism and blind fanaticism. Dr. Soekarno is quite willing to confer, negotiate, make compromises, so long as the Indonesian people are given what in their eyes amounts to minimum self-government.

Distances in Asia are comparatively great when judged by European standards, but, as over there, good news travels fast. That is why Britain is determined that the Dutch flag shall continue to wave over the Indies. For, if a nationalist hurricane can tear from the mast one colonial standard, other nationalists might take upon themselves the same role. For Britain, the nationalist uprising in Indonesia is in the nature of a foretaste of what is to come in Malaya, Burma, India and other colonies in Asia, if Dr. Soekarno should succeed. Indonesia is the handwriting on Britain's Imperial wall, and Downing Street is determined that neighboring countries shall not learn the art of rebellion from Dr. Soekarno. Even if Britain gains nothing for herself in the Indies, she will have gained time to prepare herself for the outbreak of "nationalist fever" elsewhere. By subduing the Indonesians she will have shown other colonial peoples that the game isn't worth the playing.

A sinking man clutches at a floating straw; so it is with Dr. Soekarno in his entreaty for help from the United States and the Soviet Union. It is obvious that both powers are either unwilling or unable to come to the succor of the prematurely-born Indonesian Republic. Russia is unable to help because of geographical considerations, the United States by political considerations. From Russia's point of view, conditions in Indonesia are very favorable for a Moscow-inspired revolt aimed at breaking the Dutch bonds. But the Asiatic "Colossus of the North" is too far distant to be of any service to Soekarno. Of course this does not prevent newspapers of the caliber of Trud (Work) in Moscow from sheding copious tears of sorrow over the unhappy fate of the Indonesians, much in the same way as it does for the people of Inner Mongolia, but in the case of Indonesia such sympathy takes a purely abstract form. From the Dutch point of view, the United States is partly to blame for the present debacle in Java. To the Dutch, the promise of independence to the Philippines in 1946, is a "stab in the back" administered by Uncle Sam.

That Dr. Soekarno will long remain president of a completely free Indonesian Republic is not possible. As in physics, so in in politics, force is equal to velocity times mass. Soekarno's movement has velocity but it lacks mass. While the Dutch, with their Allies the British, lack velocity, they certainly have the mass behind them—masses of guns, tanks and planes. Time is definitely on the side of those with the biggest barrels—and the Dutch and British certainly have these in abundance. Then what is Soekarno hoping for? If Soekarno is the realist he has so far shown himself to be, there can be little doubt that he knows his Indonesian Republic is yet a thing of the future.

But he does know that each drop of blood falls on fertile soil, that what the Dutch considered to be a local affair has taken on the dimensions of a world problem. He knows that the days of the old order in the Indies are numbered. Though he may fail to achieve his ultimate goal, though he may lose on the battlefield, Dr. Soekarno, like Gandhi, feels that he cannot but win something, however little, at the conference table. And so Dr. Soekarno had carried out a radical reshuffle of his cabinet, substituting men who are more acceptable to the Dutch. Having shown his cards, Soekarno is waiting for the Dutch to bid, in the meantime showing his willingness to listen to reason so long as the Dutch agree to speak in a language that Indonesia will understand.

Soekarno must expect that the British will see to it that the Dutch live up to their half of any bargain that may be reached—after all putting down rebellions is an expensive undertaking. Soekarno reckons that the Dutch would rather come to an agreeable understanding than repeat Sourabaya a hundred-fold. Perhaps the Dutch governor-general of the Indies will realize, as does the subtle Dr. Soekarno, that half a loaf is better than no bread. If so, Holland will have solved her most acute colonial problem in a century. If not, Soekarno will be forced to throw into the scales the cheapest commodity there is in the world today—blood.

America Building 11 Luxury Liners

FURTHER United States moves in a bid for a dominant position in post-war shipping were revealed in New York and Washington last week when it was reported that the U.S. Maritime Commission is spending US$225,000,000 to build 11 new luxury liners, and that the tenative American shipping plan calls for 395 ships plying 31 trade routes.

The super-liners will be one-third faster than any existing American ships and will be the last word in luxury, with complete radar installations and fire-proofing and other safety devices. Costing an estimated US$25,000,000 each, the ships will have a speed of 29 knots or better, will accommodate 1000 passengers and 500 crew members, will displace 37,500 crew members, will have an overall length of 1000 feet, and will be powered by twin screws capable of 100,000 horsepower.

The proposed 31 trade route plan for American ships envisages the use of 3,900,000 deadweight tons. Although the tonnage is not substantially greater than in pre-war years, the average speed, which is placed at 15 and one-half knots as compared to the pre-war average of 10 and one-half knots, will give it considerably more carrying ability.

The Maritime Commission believes that British, Scandinavian and Dutch ships will take over most of Germany's shipping business so most of the proposed American expansion is scheduled for the Pacific, although a much improved Atlantic service is planned.

The Executive Committee of the National Christian Council at a recent meeting memorialized the outstanding services of the late Bishop H. ROOTS, D. D., who passed away in America during the last week of September. Bishop roots was one of the early leaders of student Christian work in China and supported the causes associated with the enterprises of the cooperating churches.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Shanghai Gunman Resume Activies

SHANGHAI newspapers last week took on one more characteristic of pre-war days with the rapidly increasing appearance of local crime stories. Whether Shanghai's usual assortment of murders, kidnappings, robberies, etc. had been held in abeyance out of respect for the "victory" or whether the papers merely have not had room for such news is uncertain.

Two crimes were written off local police books last Saturday afternoon at the Race Course when six men, convicted of a kidnapping and an armed robbery, were executed by a firing squad. Another crime was near solution on Tuesday when detectives from Louza Station rounded up nine suspects and recovered 18 gold bars and CNC$2,000,000 out of a total of 25 gold bars and CNC$6,000,000 which the nine and their still free henchmen took from Chow Sung-yuan, owner of the Yee Chong Cotton Goods Hong.

A miniature arsenal was uncovered and several potential crimes undoubtedly spoiled last week when Shing-Chen District Police raided the Kong Loh Hotel on Burkhill Road. The loot amounted to one machinegun and 20 pistols of various calibers, plus 22 "suspects" believed to be disbanded soldiers.

Yet-to-be-solved crimes appearing in the local press this past week included the case of the pedicab gunman who wounded a policeman. The policeman was attempting to search two suspicious passengers in the pedicab when one whipped out his gun and shot the policeman. At this juncture, the driver of the pedicab "abandoned his vehicle" so the second desperado leapt onto the seat and furiously pedaled himself and his companion away, while the latter exchanged shots with the already wounded policeman.

As yet there is no trace of the CNC$30,000,000 stolen by five armed robbers from the Hong Hu Co. a week ago last Wednesday, nor is there any clue to the identity of the thieves who stole five ounces of gold, one pair of gold bracelets, three women's wrist watches and CNC$400,000 from the home of Liu Che-an, an employee of the Ministry of Economics. Also still missing is CNC$1,000,000 worth of woolen suitings which were carried away by eight armed robbers from the Tse Chung Co.

However, justice came to the fore last Saturday when Hsu Szu-loong, described in the local press as "a high official" of the puppet Central Reserve Bank, was rescued from kidnappers by Chengtu Road Police Station detectives.

Perhaps the low point of the week on the city's crime front was reached on Monday when the Shanghai District Court sentenced Yoshio Funagoshi, 33 year-old Japanese, to two months imprisonment for illegal possession of a hand grenade. Funagoshi asked for leniency, claiming that it was given him by a friend in the Japanese Army and that he had no intention of using it. Since Funagoshi had been arrested on September 21, he was practically a free man, having only a few more days to go in order to complete his term.

Students Protest Government Ruling

THE controversy over the position of students in puppet-controlled schools raged unabated last week with the local China Press sparking the campaign on behalf of the students.

In its editorial and news columns the China Press charged the Ministry of Education with being uninformed upon student affairs in the liberated areas and demanded that young Chinese who had been forced to remain in Occupied China to given fair treatment.

Cause of the disturbance, which saw student mass meetings in Shanghai, Peiping and elsewhere in the liberated areas, was the Ministry of Education's announcement that students in schools formerly controlled by puppet authorities were presumed corrupted by Japanese and puppet propaganda and, until re-educated and purged of corrupt thoughts, were considered unfit for further attendance at school.

The Ministry also announced that it would conduct special reorientation courses and examinations for these students and that those deemed fit after examination would be allowed to continue their education.

Public sentiment appeared to be on the side of the students as parents, educators and leading citizens termed the Ministry's stand ridiculous. This generally prevailing attitude was expressed by Dr. Leighton Stuart, chancellor of Yenching University, in an interview appearing in the China Press last week.

Dr. Stuart expressed the belief that attendance at puppet-controlled universities and schools during the occupation must have made the students even more anti-Japanese. He said that it had been better for the students to be in puppet-controlled schools than not in school at all. Subjects taught in these schools, he said, had little to do with politics, and the teachers were mostly Chinese, and "they would hardly be less patriotic."

Intimating that the Ministry's policy was driving the students in the newly-liberated areas away from the Party and the Central Government, Dr. Stuart said many had lately joined the ranks of the Communists in the north, because they reasoned that the government had treated them unfairly.

He said: "There is a great deal of idealism in the youth of China and this is especially needed by this country at the present time. We should cultivate and nurture it, instead of discouraging its growth."

New Conception Of China's Musical Drama Created Here

By MARGARET PURE

(Miss Pure is a well-known local musical critic and radio program organizer.)

A NEW experiment in Chinese musical drama will be presented at the Lyceum Theater from November 25—"The Great Wall," based on the story of Mon Chang-nyu.

This drama, composed by Maestro A. Avshalomoff, is an experiment in the development of China's ancient drama.

The ideals and beliefs of modern China are far removed from those of ancient times, and the Chinese classical stage with its tradition-bound customs has become a mere museum-piece—an echo of days long gone and dead, and no interpretation of the virile, living China of the 20th Century.

The primitive medium of classical drama cannot give full expression to the complexity of human feelings today. During the last few years this out-dated medium has been—in a way—hindering the development of drama in this country, particularly in the realms of music.

China has a wealth of beautiful and expressive melodic material not yet exploited for thematic treatment, according to Mr. Avshalomoff. Further, it is possible to enrich original Chinese melodic ideas by harmonizing, orchestrating and weaving them into a musical form, as has been proved consistently by this Russian composer's recent works.

Thus enriched, and yet retaining its native originality through skilful workmanship, Chinese music can, and will, play an important role in the culture of the world.

The music of the classical Chinese drama—which is of Mongolian origin—retards and hinders musical progress in this country when presented in its original undeveloped state.

In "The Great Wall," the composer combines the spoken word, singing, dance-gestures and pantomime in a musical blend that gives harmony and body to the whole. The material for this drama is picked from our environment, with the simple daily street noises worked out in logical continuity into musical sentences with a consistently rounded form.

Market Generally Steady but Showing Divergent Trends

DURING the week ending November 17, the Shanghai financial and commodity markets, while on the whole ruling quite steady, nevertheless showed divergent trends in that the financial market registered a slight decline while the commodity market registered a considerable rise in comparison with the previous week's averages.

For instance, gold bar quotations averaged CNC$842,000 as against CNC$863,000, and U.S. Dollars averaged CNC$1422 as against CNC$1465 in the previous week. On the other hand, in the commodity market, with the exception of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, most items showed an average increase in price. This was particularly true of such daily necessities as rice, coal and brickettes, oils, matches and cigarettes. This may serve as an indication that the present business trend in Shanghai is still primarily the result of price inflation and not that of currency or credit. The exceptional steady-to-weak tendency concerning cotton yarn and cotton piece goods was due to reports that 150,000 spindles are already in operation in the reopened cotton mills and that by the end of the year probably 500,000 spindles will be in operation.

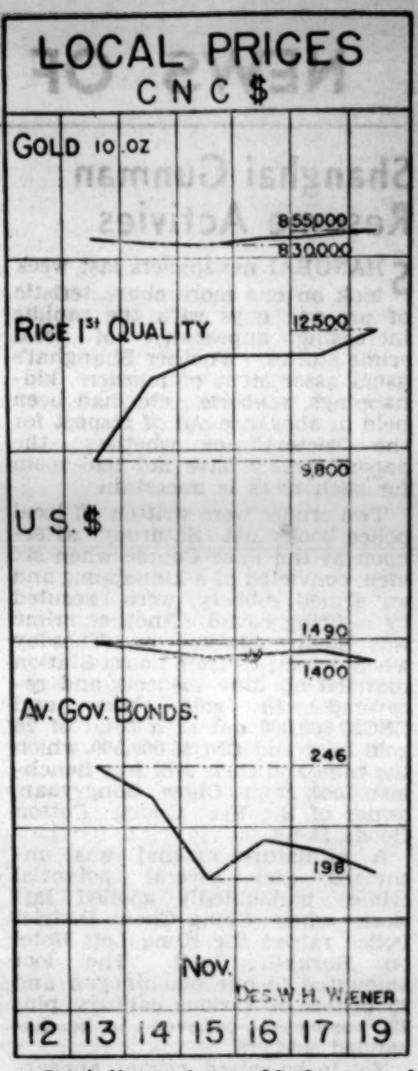
Meanwhile, the prospects of obtaining American cotton and the increased supplies of cotton trickling from the northern Kiangsu producing districts also contributed towards the easing of the demand for cotton goods.

The thing which worries the Shanghai housewives most is the stiff increase in the price of rice, coal brickettes and edible oils, and for the time being no relief can be held out to them unless the problem of transportation is quickly and satisfactorily solved.

The gold market is said to be under the influence of Chungking, as well as Tientsin, in that both Chungking and Tientsin have been sellers in Shanghai, thus depressing the local market. At present Tientsin gold prices converted into national currency amount to less than CNC$700,000, thus giving the operator a handsome margin of profit if he can bring the yellow metal here. In Chungking the nominal gold price is much higher than in Shanghai and on November 17 the market closed at CNC$970,000. But after a 10 percent remittance allowance, it is equivalent to CNC $870,000, which was the week's highest quotation in Shanghai.

During the week quotations for stocks and shares generally ruled easier than last week. This lack of interest or inactivity was partly due to rumors concerning the legal status of some of the issuing companies. The closing rates on Saturday are as follows:

Wing On Textile	CNC$ 480
Wing On Co.	375
Mayar Silk	365
Sing Kwang	34.50
Chung Fang	160
New China Textile	70.
Sin Ya	14.50
Ewo Textile	1800
Shanghai Land	1500
Paper Industries	360
Ewo Brewery	570
Wheelock	4000



Quotations for gold bars and United States dollars again followed a steady trend during the period under review, whereas commodity prices and especially rice rose to new heights.

As regards rice, it might be interesting to recall the pre-war conditions as they prevailed in a normal year, let us say 1936. In that particular year one picul of rice cost about 10 Chinese dollars. The same quantity costs now about 12,500 Chinese dollars. In 1936, however, one United States dollar was quoted at around three Chinese dollars, so that one picul of rice cost about U.S.$3.30. At present, one picul of rice costs about U.S.$8.90. Although the United States dollar too has undergone a certain amount of depreciation ranging from about to 30 to 40 percent, the present high price of rice clearly shows that it is caused not so much by monetary factors as by difficulties of supply.

The Paulun Hospital here, taken over from German hands by the Chinese authorities after the Japanese surrender, will be turned into a Sino-American institution.

The Shanghai City Treasury faces a deficit amounting to about CNC$200,000,000. The announced levy of rent taxes has not begun yet.

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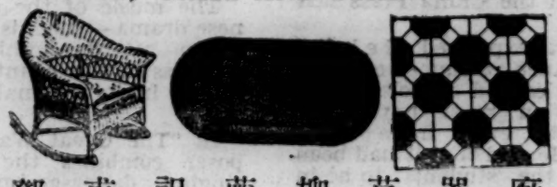

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COMMODITIES PRICE INDEX FOR 8 Years Of WAR

(*Base year* — 1936. 100)

	Foodstuff	Textiles	Metals	Fuel	General Index	Purchasing Power of the dollar
1937	117.4	116.3	145.4	118.8	118.0	84.3
1938	131.4	132.5	174.1	165.8	142.6	70.1
1939	203.7	212.8	344.3	258.5	232.0	43.1
1940	465.0	448.7	686.3	577.5	505.7	19.8
1941	974.3	818.2	2,477.0	1,241.4	1,099.3	9.10
1942*	2,900.0	2,640.6	9,606.4	4,404.5	3,452.6	2.90
1943	10,337.1	11,287.3	57,199.2	15,660.3	14,361.8	0.695
1944	59,899.1	70,600.9	353,150.6	168,159.0	100,739.4	0.0993
July	43,927.9	50,490.5	260,508.0	119,475.8	71,513.8	0.140
August	46,835.0	60,440.8	278,048.1	142,774.3	81,322.4	0.123
September	58,472.3	77,264.5	350,848.8	229,884.7	107,614.3	0.0929
October	83,724.0	104,734.6	658,749.1	274,713.5	155,408.2	0.0643
November	115,435.7	135,650.1	888,648.5	305,548.4	202,171.6	0.0495
December	179,895.4	200,207.3	945,583.7	431,052.4	284,302.0	0.0352
1945						
January	246,286.2	279,969.0	1,198,836.7	618,130.3	391,633.6	0.0255
February	316,533.7	331,085.4	1,466,189.2	588,830.2	460,839.8	0.0217
March	485,060.6	352,127.6	1,641,610.2	659,113.2	541,614.1	0.0185
April	526,635.4	441,377.3	1,851,654.7	700,422.4	628,217.4	0.0159
May	650,159.7	691,066.8	2,812,094.8	915,145.2	868,100.4	0.0115
June	2,268,350.0	1,583,033.2	5,829,750.7	2,919,173.1	2,434,052.8	0.00411
July	3,619,511.7	3,185,591.2	20,604,402.8	6,083,170.4	4,890,350.6	0.00204
August	7,421,300.0	6,247,697.1	35,803,459.9	10,456,828.9	9,740,247.7	0.00103

* As from April, 1942 all calculations were based on CRB notes.

The above commodity price index, compiled by the China Institute of Economic Research, gives at a glance the actual conditions prevailing in Shanghai during the eight years of war, with the phenomenal increase in prices of every commodity traced throughout the period. The general index, which stood at 100 in 1936, reached 9,740,247.7 in August 1945, while the purchasing power of the dollar had dropped in that period from 100 cents to .00103 of a cent.

It is interesting to note the manner in which the speed of the inflation gathered tempo with the passage of time. During the first year the increase was about 10 percent, the next year it was 50 percent, the following year more than 100 percent. From 1941 to 1942 the jump was more than 200 percent. Starting in 1942 the inflation began really to pick up speed, from 1943 to 1944 registering a 500 percent increase, and from 1944 to May 1945 jumping 1000 percent. From May to June there was a jump of 250 percent in a single month.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

CHINA last week completed arrangements for the purchase of 15 ships from the United States. Meanwhile, five Liberty ships already have been chartered by the Chinese Government. All of these ships are now in service in the Pacific and will be brought to Chinese ports for transfer to Chinese registry and crews, thus obviating the necessity of Chinese crews being sent to America.

Reports from Washington last week indicated that China was about to conclude an agreement with the United States whereby US$50,000,000 would be turned over to China for the purchase of Lend-Lease goods already on order but not yet delivered.

The Allen Property Administration here is employing more than 100 Shanghai Customs officers in checking and evaluating alien commodities. Operating in groups, they are presently checking the contents of various godowns previously sealed by the authorities.

The Shanghai Chartered Accountants Association has proposed the conversion of capital of local companies from puppet currency to National Currency at the rate of one to one. Meanwhile, it was reported this week that the Nanking-Shanghai Financial Commission is planning some modification of existing regulations whereby government banks are converting puppet currency at the rate of $200 to $1 national currency. The move was being considered, it was said, in order to speed up conversion and eliminate the present discount system being practiced on the local market.

The Alien Property Administration this week announced plans to return six Allied firms to their owners. The concerns involved were the British-owned China Soap Company, Mien Hwa Thread Company, Liddell Brothers Alcohol Distillery and the Bulk Oil Plant, and the American owned Universal Leaf Tobacco Company and Bill's Motors.

The Seremban (Federated Malay States) branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China reopened last week.

Purchases of Burma Corporation shares by Americans last week was termed "purely speculative" by London sources, which added that the American buyers were gambling on the early restoration of normal conditions in Burma.

Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo last week submitted 10 amendments to the Bell Bill, which, if passed by Congress, will regulate U.S.-Philippine commerce for the next several years. Romulo agreed with the bill's proposal to allow an eight-year period of free trade with the Philippines but objected to the bill's provision for duties following this period. He wished to substitute a sliding scale which would gradually increase duties from 5 percent in 1954 to 75 percent in 1979. Other's of Romulo's proposals objected to quotas on certain exports, exchange rates between the Peso and the Dollar and treatment of American citizens in the Philippines.

Textile and automobile shipments to Malaya are expected daily, it was reported last week. Shipments due from England include 1,000 motor vehicles and 15,000,000 yards of textiles.

Sirdar Malik, prime minister of Patiala State in the Indian Punjab, who is heading an Indian industrial mission to the United States, last week said India probably would take over the dominant cotton manufacturing position in Asia formerly held by Japan.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

THE army reorganization conference, which ended its meetings in Chungking last week, approved plans to establish 10 new branch headquarters for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Supreme Command. Further decisions made at the conference included acceptance of U.S. Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's suggestion for reducing the Chinese Army to 50 divisions of 30,000 men each.

Reports from Chungking last week said that the new Republic of Inner Mongolia was patterned after Outer Mongolia. It was said that after a plebiscite the independent regime of Shantgu, Chahar, was renamed the "Provisional Government of the Inner Mongolian People's Republic."

The long-heralded official switch in traffic from the left to the right side of the road will take place on January 1, 1946, a report from Chungking this week said. Previously scheduled for several earlier dates, the measure had been postponed each time.

The Chinese Government has demanded that Japan repatriate some 30,000 conscript Chinese laborers taken to Japan during the war. Wages for these workers were also sought.

Meanwhile, 600 Chinese prisoners of war, who were among 1080 liberated in Manchuria by the Russian Army, have arrived at Changchun, Manchuria. They were captured in May, 1941 by the Japanese at Chungtiaoshan in southwest Shansi.

A Chinese Foreign Office spokesman revealed last week that out of an estimated 100,000 Chinese troops sent to Indo-China to accept the Japanese surrender there, about 30,000 have already been evacuated. The Chinese troops are keeping the equipments secured from the Japanese, while the Russians are keeping material captured from the Japanese in Manchuria, the spokesman added.

The China National Aviation Corporation has a waiting list of more than 2000 Chinese Government officials and 6000 civilians who desire transportation from the interior to Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton, it was reported this week.

The search for 700 unaccounted American servicemen began in earnest this week with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordering Chinese officials and citizens to cooperate with U.S. Army authorities and offering rewards of CNC$100,000 for proof of death of any American and CNC$10,000 for any clue leading to finding of any American.

The China Theater Search Section, headed by Col. David Barrett, former U.S. Military Attache in China, has set up headquarters at Nanking and is preparing literally to comb the country in an effort to find these men.

Information Minister K. C. Wu last week explained that the government's policy was not to permit the appearance of new newspapers in Shanghai at the present time but to encourage their opening in small towns and cities. He said that the newsprint shortage was an additional factor in limiting the number of Shanghai papers granted permission to reopen.

Meanwhile, it was announced this week that three more Chinese language papers—the Shun Pao, the Sin Wan Pao and the Ta Ying Yeh Pao—will open here shortly. The Ta Kung Pao, another of China's leading vernaculars, started a Shanghai edition on Nov. 1.

A Pao-chia spokesman last week announced that Shanghai residents shortly will be given new identity papers to replace those issued by puppet authorities. The certificates will consist of three types: A "national's certificate" for Chinese residents, a "Citizen's certificate" for all Chinese enjoying citizens rights such as voting, while a different type of identification certificate will be given foreigners residing in Shanghai.

On the same day, General Tang En-po, commander-in-chief of the Nanking-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, announced that, in an effort to stamp out the practice of illegal arrests, he had ordered that no further arrests be made by military units without express personal permission from the commander, commander - in-chief, vice-commander, chief-of-staff, and vice chief-of-staff or notification from the provost marshal's office.

R. Stanley Dollar, former owner of the Dollar Steamship Company, which was taken over by the U.S. Maritime Commission in 1938 and since operated as the American President Lines, has petitioned the Federal District Court to prevent the Maritime Commission's proposed sale of the company. Dollar's attorneys claim that the company is still legally owned by Dollar and that the Commission has no right to sell it. The government attorney, in reply, claimed that there was no question that the Maritime Commission had clear title to the stock and charged Dollar with starting his present suit as an "afterthought" which occurred when the value of the company had increased during the war.

The Shanghai District Court may set up one or two branch courts in an effort to expedite the hearing of cases, it was announced last week. No location for the proposed courts has been decided upon as yet.

Allied nationals coming to Shanghai were requested this week to apply to the Municipal Police Bureau for visas, provided they have not been obtained beforehand. The visa regulations apply to discharged Allied servicemen as well as Allied nationals arriving as private citizens.

The Bureau of Public Utilities has announced the early extension of Tram Route No. 2 from its present terminus on Route Fergusson to the original terminal at Route Zikawei. Streets in the Zikawei area also will be relighted.

The 6000 Koreans in Shanghai, who have been away from Korea for several years and who are reported anxious to return, will be repatriated when transportation facilities become available. The Shanghai Korean committee is taking steps to expedite their return to their homeland as soon as possible.

The Indian Repatriation Office announced last week that approximately 850 Hindus are scheduled to leave Shanghai for India on November 27 aboard an army transport. UNRRA and CNRRA are supplying the repatriates with clothing and other necessities for the voyage.

More than 1000 servicemen and women and 150 civilians left here this week aboard the SS Annabelle Lykes. Approximately 3000 servicemen so far have been cleared from Shanghai.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

EARLE A. SELLE, Honolulu Advertiser columnist and editorial writer, and former assistant editor of the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, dropped over in Shanghai last week on a tour of the Pacific. Selle, who has been blind for several years, has been one of the war's outstanding correspondents, covering naval activities throughout the Pacific. Recently the Navy published in book form a collection of Selle's columns in the Advertiser which depicted the work of the Naval supply service.

CLARENCE E. GAUSS, former U.S. Ambassador to China, in his first public statement since retiring from his post in Chungking, last week urged the American Government to be cautious in making loans to the Chinese Government pending clarification of the position of American business men in China. Gauss, who is considered an expert on commercial treaties between China and foreign powers, stated that the Chinese Government was making it extremely difficult for American and British interests to do business in China.

DR. SUN FO and GEN. WU TE-CHEN last week completed their tour of liberated areas and returned to Chungking. General Wu reported to President Chiang Kai-shek immediately upon his return.

LEW CARSON and ROBERT E. SHEAN sailed from San Francisco last week for Shanghai where they will be connected with the Studebaker Automobile Company.

Shanghai officials last week refused to comment upon the recurring rumor that E. A. NOTTINGHAM, British publisher of the now defunct Shanghai Times, which continued publication throughout the Japanese occupation under his nominal editorship, would be arrested. Shanghai papers claimed that Nottingham, who is presently ill in a local hospital, was to be charged with collaboration with Japanese propagandists before and after Pearl Harbor, pointing out that, although a British suject, he was not interned by the Japanese and continued to publish his paper until it was suppressed and confiscated by Chungking authorities following the Japanese surrender.

PAUL LOJNIKOFF, holder of several local boxing championships, was picked up for interrogation last week by U.S. Army Headquarters. It was alleged that Lojnikoff had acted as informer for the Japanese during the occupation.

SUNG KWEI-ZEE, former governor of Ward Road Jail, was arrested last week by Chinese authorities on a charge of collaboration. It was reported that several foreign residents here are prepared to testify in Sung's behalf because of his good treatment of Allied nationals jailed by the Japanese during the war.

CHEN HAO-CHEN, director of the supervision section of the Bureau of Education, is scheduled to leave shortly for the Northeastern Provinces where he will supervise the organizing of educational affairs. Chen recently arrived here from Chungking.

EDWIN A. LOCKE, JR., President Truman's personal representative in China, spent last week inspecting industrial plants in the Peiping area. In addition to visiting several villages in the Peiping area, Locke conferred with high government officials and was guest of honor at several official entertainments.

GEN. SUN YUAN-LIANG was appointed director of the newly-organized Political Department of the 3rd. Army by Gen. Tang En-po. Sun, who led the defense of of Chapei in 1937, was vice-commander of the 28th Group Army and commander of the 29th Army prior to his new appointment.

ARTEMUS A. GATES, undersecretary of the Navy, and EDWIN W. PAULEY, President Truman's personal representative for reparations, arrived in Shanghai this week. They have been touring Japan and other Pacific areas investigating reparations matters.

ELMER DAVIS, former director of the Office of War Information, will return to the radio in a thrice-weekly news broadcast for the American Broadcasting Corporation. Before the war, Davis was news analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

HSU KAN, minister of Food, left here last week for Nanking where he will investigate the food situation. While here, Minister Hsu conferred with heads of local rice, flour, and cereal guilds, and urged them to strengthen their organizations and improve the food handling system in order to stabilize and rationalize the price of food.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Powell Recalls 25 Years In China; —Nation On Brink Of Precipice

MY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN CHINA—By John B. Powell, New York, The Macmillan Company, 1945. Reviewed by Walter H. Wiener.

"Once, shortly after my arrival in Shanghai (1917) I heard Dr. Smith deliver a lecture dealing with political conditions in Peking, where the Republican Government had just weathered a crisis in which reactionary interests had plotted to restore the Manchu Dynasty," relates Mr. J. B. Powell, well-known editor of the China Weekly Review, in his recently published book dealing chiefly with political events in the Far East. "Dr. Smith was then on his wal to the United States to retire. The feelings of everyone, particularly newcomers in the audience, were at a low ebb as Dr. Smith concluded his talk by saying, "China is standing on the brink of a precipice." But the tension was relieved when the speaker, with a humorous twinkle in his eyes, added, as an afterthought, "In fact the country has been on the brink of a precipice ever since I arrived in it half a century ago."

One may take this anecdote as the motif underlying the long narrative of Mr. Powell's experiences in China and other asiatic countries. Obsessed by the conviction that political stability in the Far East is an aim more precious to China and to the world in general than any other purpose diplomats may have in their versatile minds, Mr. Powell never tires unravelling the skein of machiavellian intrigues he witnessed during his long stay in Shanghai.

This preoccupation with things political naturally blinds a man's mind to many other aspects social and political affairs may proffer, but such one-sidedness may be forgivable if one takes into consideration the fact that Mr. Powell regarded his editorial work as a mission to be executed at any cost and under any circumstances.

Neither threats nor actual attacks made any impression upon him, and this steadfastness landed him in Bridge House where he suffered maltreatment and neglect as a result of which he left China on board a repatriation ship as a cripple lingering from one blood transfusion to the other until he was ultimately taken care of in an American hospital where he spent several years.

Such conduct commands respect and should temper any criticism one may launch against his tenets. Speaking, therefore, with due appreciation of Mr. Powell's conviction, one has to admit that he was correct in anticipating the effects of America's uncertain foreign policy in the Far East. "I wrote several stories about the scrap iron scandal," declares the author, "and some months later was interested in hearing of a campaign started in church and missionary circles in the United States against the sale of scrap iron to Japan. One of the leaders in this campaign . . . told me that he had headed a committee which interviewed a man in New York who was popularly known as the "scrap iron king of America." After the committee explained to him the purpose of their visit, that they were trying to prevent the shipment of scrap iron to Japan because the Japanese were preparing to wage war not only upon China but upon the United States as well, the "king of scrap" looked up from his desk and dismissed then with the exclamation, "I have scrap iron to sell and will sell it to the devil himself if he's got the money to pay for it."

On the other hand, Mr. Powell rarely tries to get down to political realities. A great part of the book, therefore, consists of historical anecdotes which are employed to illustrate the antagonism of the great powers. Here again one should not forget the lesson which modern philosophy has taught mankind: to beware of the extended use of abstract terms. A great many modern books, however, abound with such words as America, Russia, Bolshevism, China, the world, East Asia, and many others.

It might be very difficult, however, to find out the reality behind these high order abstractions which the human mind has devised to master his environment, but which in many cases have utterly failed achieving this end.

Keeping these problems in mind one might, with due caution, agree with Mr. Powell's finale: "Having spent so much of my life in China, I find it difficult to think of my own future except in terms of hers. I often think of the China to which I came as a young man in 1917, and I realize more and more how far she has progressed since that time and how much her two great leaders, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, have accomplished in little more than a generation. I am convinced that after this war is over China, with the proper guidance and support, will once more forge ahead as a nation and that her future will be one of importance to all the world. I hope to have some part in that future, as I have had in her past."

Return to Monterey

Cannery Row—By John Steinbeck

AFTER tangling with social issues that provided him with a medium for some of the most mutely eloquent prose of our day, John Steinbeck leaves the epic canvas for his first love—the little town of Monterey he put on the map with his first best-seller, *Tortilla Flat*, ten years ago. But in *Cannery Row* Steinbeck returns to Monterey a different man. This is not the cloudless, whacky wisdom of a bunch of half-bread bums; his new books deals mainly with bums, too, but their wisdom is weary and their whackiness has an undertone of earnest longing.

None of it does Steinback "write up." Quietly and simply he tosses off a few stories and sketches, as you would toss a pebble into a lake, and the widening wavelets presently convey a feeling that makes Cannery Row "a poem, a stink, a grating noise, a quality of light, a tone, a habit, a nostalgia, a dream." Doc with his face "half Christ and half satyr;" Mark and his fugitives from a steady job; Lee Chong, a fugitive from Mack's persuasive tongue; Dora and her girls, who went into good clean homes to help out in their spare time during an epidemic—all of them, each in his fumbling way, grasp at the fleeting moment with a relish that betrays a constant hunger. In a street a few blocks long Steinbeck's spare transluscent prose catches the secret heartbeat of the times.

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京　滬　線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

44	24	2	22	42	74	4	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	1	21	3
4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42	10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54	15.15	18.08	5.11
6.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.16	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN	A			6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	A	D			5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG	A			4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	A	D			3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG	A			3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬　杭　線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.80	11.04	18.28	A	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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